



NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 9.

MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER, 1891.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REPAIR SEASON.

BOLTING CLOTH.

WE have recently made new arrangements for the direct importation of bolting cloth at the lowest prices ever made, and can therefore meet any competition. We handle only the very best, and every yard is guaranteed. Our bolting cloth order book is very handy and will be sent upon application. Send us your diagrams of cloth wanted and get our bed rock prices.

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WE have long made a specialty of leather, rubber and cotton belting; and by years of experience in equipping mills we have learned where to obtain the most reliable goods. As in all other branches of our business, our rule has been to let the test of actual use determine what goods are best and then stick to these brands regardless of the difference in price between these and inferior grades. We buy, however, in such large quantities that we can sell at prices which even the dealers in inferior goods find it hard to meet. Try our cemented roller mill drive belt.

RECORRUGATING.

OUR plant for this work is very extensive, and we turn out work rapidly. "Hurry up" jobs a specialty. Moreover, the work is accurate. If you are "milling for middlings" try our deep cut corrugations. If dissatisfied with your present style of corrugations, you will make no mistake in adopting the Gray corrugations. We publish a special circular telling all about it. Send for it.

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WHEN you need an extra roller mill, scalper, flour dresser, centrifugal reel or purifier to improve your cleanup or quality of flour, drop a line to The Edward P. Allis Company. Most everyone knows of the high quality of our machines, and they need but little introduction. The best thing about them is that they are being sold at 1894 prices.

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THE EDWARD P. ALLIS COMPANY,

MILL BUILDERS

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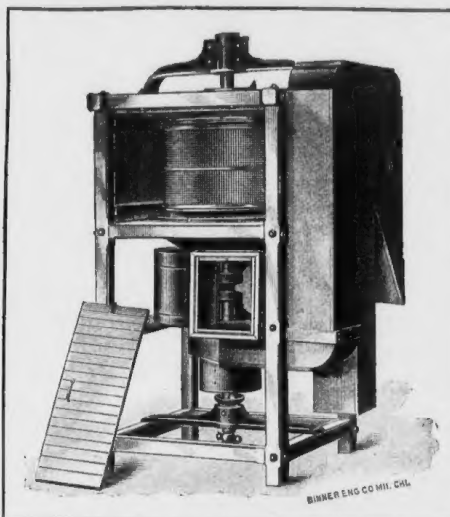
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IT IS WORTHY YOUR CONSIDERATION IF YOU ARE PROGRESSIVE AND WILL HAVE
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

IT IS THE MOST
Perfectly Ventilated.

It will DISCHARGE all DIRT and SCREENINGS. You will not be obliged to put in a rolling screen or other device, to take out the

DUST AND DIRT.



IT WILL NOT
Break any Wheat.

It is built of the best steel, iron and wood that can be procured, and in the strongest manner possible. All parts can be easily and

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More copies of this work are in actual use to-day than of all other Flour Cable Codes combined.

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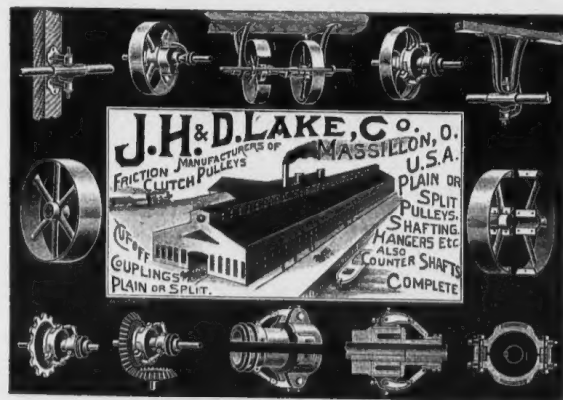
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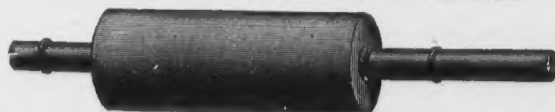
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FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY,
ANSONIA, CONN.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated



ANSONIA * ROLLS
 FOR USE IN ROLLER MILLS.

The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

• • These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills. • •

CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MILLS A SPECIALTY.



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PETITION TO CONGRESS.

THE following petition to Congress, for a redress of grievances, praying the enactment of a law that will prevent the abuse of the patent system, and the use of the courts of the United States, as agencies to wrongfully extort money from its citizens, was received last month, too late for more than a cursory review in our last issue. We herewith print the petition in full:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S., in Congress Assembled:

Your Memorialists Respectfully Represent:

That the Patent System, and the Courts of the United States, have been and are, being used by certain evil disposed persons as a means of extorting money from citizens, as set forth in the following Preamble to a Resolution which was introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator Washburn of Minnesota, and in the House of Representatives by the Hon. James W. Covert of New York:

"To correct abuses under the" "patent system, and for" "other purposes."

"Whereas complaints are made" "that abuses have grown up" "under the patent system" "for which there is no ade-" "quate remedy under exist-" "ing law; that combines" "are formed to purchase pat-" "ents that are about to ex-" "pire, such patents cover-" "ing alleged improvements" "which are of general use in" "some leading industry in" "the country; and"

"Whereas it appears that such" "combines, having obtained" "control of some patents as" "aforesaid, proceed through" "their agents or attorneys" "to notify persons engaged" "in the industry supposed" "to be using said improve-" "ment that they are infringe-" "ing said patent, and that" "unless they settle prompt-" "ly they will be sued in the" "United States courts, said" "courts having exclusive" "jurisdiction in such mat-" "ters. Concurrently with or" "soon after demand made" "for settlement for infringe-" "ment, the attention of said"

"alleged infringers is called" "to the great expense attend-" "ant upon litigation in re-" "gard to patents in the United" "States courts, and said in-" "fringers are at the same" "time given to understand" "that a settlement for the in-" "fringement can be secured" "upon easy terms, and in" "fact, by the payment of a" "sum which is only a small" "per cent of the sum that" "would be expended in mak-" "ing a defence; and"

"Whereas such alleged infring-" "ers are thus constrained to" "pay the tribute exacted by" "such combines, without" "reference to the validity of" "the patent, or the question" "of actual infringement, or" "the merit or value of the" "alleged device or improve-" "ment, it being made mani-" "fest to them by the agents" "of the combine that the ex-" "pense of defeating a claim," "even if based upon a worth-" "less patent, would be so" "great that the alleged in-" "fringer could not afford to" "make a defense, since the" "cost of obtaining justice in" "the court would be so great" "that it would be less toler-" "able than the gross injus-" "tice involved in paying the" "amount demanded by the" "combine; and"

"Whereas such use of the pat-" "ent system is intolerable," "and should be rendered im-" "possible by such amend-" "ment to the law as would" "enable a patentee or bona" "fide owner of a patent to" "protect and assert his rights" "thereunder, while at the" "same time depriving any" "party or parties or combine" "of the opportunity of using" "such patent or any patent" "and the United States court" "for the mere purpose of ex-" "acting tribute from the al-" "leged infringers."

Your memorialists respectfully present that said Preamble correctly describes some of the abuses that have grown up and have become intolerable and unbearable; and

Your memorialists respectfully submit that the Patent Laws should be so amended as to put a stop to such abuses, and to punish those who practice them.

Your petitioners further present that there is no desire on their part to *cripple or render less efficient* the Patent System of the United States, but they know that the abuses complained of can be corrected and rendered impossible in the future, and the extortioners brought to justice, *without in any wise impairing the efficiency and usefulness of the Patent System.*

And your memorialists therefore pray that immediate action may be taken in order that the oppressive extortion, which is now being daily practiced by combines formed for the purpose, shall have an end.

And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

A MODEL MILL.

IN 1882, Messrs. I. Cappon, H. Walsh, W. C. Walsh, G. T. Huizenga and C. J. De Roo, constituting the firm of the Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., laid the foundation of what is now one of the best and most complete roller mill plants in Michigan, The Standard Roller Mills at Holland.

At that time the mill was calculated for a capacity of 150 barrels of flour daily. It was the third roller mill built in the state of Michigan and the first within a radius of 75 miles of Holland; the products of the mill at once took a front rank.

The capacity of the plant has been repeatedly added to during the past twelve years, and as a response to still more urgent demands for the product of their mills, the company decided in June of this year to enlarge their power plant and their milling capacity and at the same time completely remodel the plant so that the highest economy of production as well as the highest results in the way of quality of product could be attained.

The buildings as remodeled and enlarged consist of a brick boiler room of fire proof construction, 36x50 feet; a brick engine room, 40x48; a brick office, 24x58; mill building, five stories and basement 42x60; elevator A, 42x48, three stories; warehouse, one story, 40x60; also elevator B, on north side

of Fifth st., and connected with the mill by belt conveyor and bridge.

The first floor of the mill proper is devoted entirely to packing. On the second floor are fourteen double frames of rolls arranged in two lines. The third floor is devoted mainly to spouting and elevators, of which there are about forty in the mill, and on the north side of this floor are eight purifiers,

The fourth and fifth floors are devoted entirely to bolting and purifying, and contain five Purifiers, nineteen Round and Centrifugal Reels, seven Holt Rotary Graders and Scalpers, one Prinz, four Harmon and four Cyclone Dust Collectors, and the wheat cleaning machinery, the latter being partitioned off by itself at one end of the mill.

These improvements and additions have increased the capacity of the mill to 600 barrels flour and 50 tons of the products of coarse grains per 24 hours. It has storage capacity for 50,000 bushels of grain, 6000 barrels of flour and 200 tons mill feed.

Side tracks at the doors of mill and its proximity to the docks on the harbor insures excellent receiving and shipping facilities, and a well equipped cooper shop employing twelve hands furnishes the barrels to pack the product of the mill.

The offices of the company are deserving of more than a passing notice, being on the first floor fronting River st., and are said to be the largest and most commodious mill offices in the state. This, however, is not surprising. With C. J. De Roo as business manager the office part of the concern is run with as much system and regularity as any part of the machinery.

THE millers of Central Kansas have combined under the name of the Central Milling Co., and will keep a representative in Boston to sell Kansas flour in New England. G. L. Brinkman, Kansas City, is president, and E. E. Rawson of Great Bend, will be the eastern manager. Eight of the largest mills in this section have already joined in the movement and other firms are expected to come in shortly.

THE VIENNA CONGRESS.

THE Vienna International congress opened August 27th. The official crop estimates for 1894, as compared with 1893, are given by percentages, and are not so complete as last year, none being received from Bulgaria and several divisions of Russia. In some instances merely the combined percentages are given, instead of separate estimates of summer and winter grain. The figures for the countries outside Europe are: India, 6,923,000 tons of wheat, against 7,749,000 last year; United States, 390,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 383,000,000 last year; 13,000,000 of rye, against 24,000,000 last year; 1,500,000,000 of corn, against 1,809,000,000 last year. (Last year's figures for the United States are the approximate estimates made at this time a year ago.) Canada 53,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 50,000,000 last year. The *Pesther Lloyd* usually publishes a statement from the Hungarian minister of agriculture, giving the production, surplus and deficit for every country. This year the publication has been suspended. The crop report for 1894 by percentages, with 100 as the standard for 1893, is as follows:

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Austria.....	100	95	98	95
Hungary.....	98	96	94	86
Germany.....	107	95	107	108
France.....	126	125	100	115
Russia.....	82	97	97	86
Great Britain.....	17	110	110	105
Moldavia.....	87	90	89	90
Wallachia.....	87	40	40	40
Netherlands.....	87	97	92	112
Belgium.....	102	107	100	102
Switzerland.....	100	110	100	100
Denmark.....	105	100	100	100
Norway & Sweden.....	95	92	102	102

Europe's average rye crop is about 1,275,000,000 bushels, of which Russia, including Poland, promises an average of about 715,000,000 bushels, Germany about 230,000,000 bushels, Austria-Hungary about 122,000,000 bushels, and France 70,000,000 bushels. Russia's crop appears to be a good one; Germany's is said to be disappointing; Austro-Hungary's smaller than last year, but of fine quality; France appears to have a good crop, but it is used largely for distilling, rather than for food. The outlook for the European maize crop, which averages about 375,000,000 bushels, (Austro-Hungary, Italy and Roumania being the largest producers) is poor, and an increased demand for the rye and wheat for feeding is not unlikely. Reports as to the European potato crop, (averaging perhaps 2,750,000,000 bushels, of which over one-third is grown in Germany,) are not particularly favorable; disease seems to be spreading. In France the weather has improved, but the wheat crop, while expected to be very large in bulk, must have been considerably affected in quality and condition by the persist-

ent wet weather; in fact, complaints of damage, sprouting, etc., are numerous in the important northern and western districts. The new crop is generally too damp and soft for early use. Stocks of foreign wheat and flour "in bond" on August 1 amounted to 2,325,000 bushels, against 5,063,000 bushels a year ago, but demand is slack and import purchases is likely to continue small, pending definite information as to the home outturn. Hungary's wheat crop is now admitted to be below the average, but quality is very good. In Russia, winter cereals appear to have fared better than spring sown. The rye crop is believed to be a large one; winter wheat is said to be a good crop, but reports as to spring wheat are not so favorable. Oats are stated to be a poor crop, and the outlook for maize is bad. Exports of wheat from the Argentine Republic for the current year are estimated by the Review of the River Plate at 1,500,000, or say 55,000,000 bushels, of which it is believed that 44,000,000 bushels were shipped up to August 1, a quantity considerably exceeding the entire year 1893, never before approached. Such has been the growth of a country which a dozen years ago was a steady importer. Brazil affords a near and natural outlet for Argentine flour and large quantities are being shipped to that market, showing a heavy increase over previous years. The recent sharp fall in the gold premium will tend to check exports to Europe.

SHOULD BRAN BE RETAINED IN FLOUR?

Is it advantageous to eliminate the bran from our food? This does not appear to be proved at all to M. Bardet, who, in a very interesting report to the Societe de Therapeutique de Paris, has endeavored to show the benefit to be devised, both from a hygienic and therapeutical point of view, from the use of bread made with all the constituent parts of the grain of wheat. Graham bread is made from a flour consisting in a careful mixture of all the parts of the grain finely pulverized and endowed with nutritive and digestive properties. M. Bardet, with the help of an intelligent miller has succeeded in making flour of very fine quality, containing all the elements of the grain, including the bran fatty matters and the germ. By means of proper mechanical kneading, bread is obtained with a very light crumb, with a marked odor of wheat, that can be kept for several days without drying, and that is even more agreeable to eat when it is sour.

Graham bread contains forty

per cent nitrogenous matter, whereas white bread has only twenty-five. Bread made with this flour is therefore much more nutritious than white bread.

On account of the bran and fatty substances it contains it is slightly laxative, and will render service to those who follow a vegetarian diet where it is desirable to increase the amount of nitrogen without having recourse to the use of meat. Its richness in nitrogen renders it also useful for persons who although furnishing a large amount of labor eat little meat; in like manner with constipated persons the presence of bran helps to keep the bowels open.

I can say finally, that the Graham bread is especially suitable for the use of nurses and children as it contains all the mineral substances and especially the phosphates of the grain of wheat which are to be found in its outer coating or envelope.—N. Y. Produce Exchange Reporter.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS DURING AUGUST, 1894.

The following from the Bulletin of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of August, 1894, as compared with the same month, 1893:

	1894.		1893.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.....	305,190	\$ 157,472	1,236,144	\$ 554,363
Corn.....	738,700	425,531	7,118,828	3,479,907
Oats.....	42,284	16,570	565,990	188,931
Rye.....			119,028	67,882
Wheat.....	8,546,645	5,013,789	14,515,597	10,153,818
Total.....	9,632,909	\$5,613,341	23,535,559	\$14,344,901

There were also exported during the month of August, 1894: 20,883 bbls. Corn Meal valued at \$ 58,417
512,888 lbs. Oat Meal " " 18,455
1,464,662 bbls. Wheat Flour, " " 5,161,123
showing a decrease in Breadstuffs under August, 1893, of \$11,779,012.

WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and the *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of Breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named.

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

	Sept. 1, 1894.	Sept. 1, 1893.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Afloat for United Kingdom.....	9,600,000	12,600,000
Afloat for Continent.....	8,500,000	10,800,000
Afloat for orders.....	12,700,000	12,400,000
Total afloat.....	30,800,000	35,800,000
In store, United Kingdom.....	22,100,000	30,100,000
In store, France.....	9,300,000	9,300,000
In store, other countries.....	5,800,000	10,000,000
In store, Russia.....	8,500,000	8,200,000
Total European supplies.....	76,700,000	93,400,000

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

	Sept. 1, 1894.	Sept. 1, 1893.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flour in Canada—equal.....	355,300	512,000
Flour in U. S.—east.....	7,157,000	7,905,000
Flour in U. S.—west.....	441,000	387,000
Wheat in Canada.....	3,651,000	3,673,000
Wheat in U. S.—east.....	29,891,000	71,188,000
Wheat in U. S.—west.....	11,553,700	6,149,400
Total.....	102,819,000	89,545,000

POPULARITY OF KANSAS FLOUR.

The *Modern Miller* says: "It is reported that a Chicago flour handler, who buys the bulk of his flour from Kansas mills, insists that it shall be packed in sacks bearing Minneapolis brands. The fact that he sells great quantities of flour shows how popular the products of Kansas mills are, and what an imposition continues to be practiced on Kansas millers and consumers of their product. It is time that the millers were taking united action to secure proper recognition of the merits of their goods in the markets of the country. Consumers who have the erroneous idea that there is any better flour on earth than that made by Kansas mills should have their minds disabused. Advertising will do it. It costs money to advertise, but the millers of Kansas can well afford to make liberal expenditures in that direction.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Barnard & Lea Mfg. Co., which is worthy of special attention.

WASHINGTON

And the Beautiful Virginias via Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Big Four Route.

Here are a few facts, which left for your own consideration and conservative judgment will bring but one conclusion: "The Best Line."

The magnificent trains of the Big Four Route leave the new Central Station, Chicago, daily passing through La Fayette and Indianapolis to Cincinnati, where in the Central Union Station, direct connections are made with all trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville Railway and B. & O. S. W. Railway, extending in every direction south and southeast, a feature enjoyed by no other line. From Indianapolis Through Palace Sleeping Cars run daily to Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, through the picturesque and historic Virginias, whose beautiful mountain scenery make the trip so intensely interesting, that only one regret is possible—the trip is so short.

Are you going to any point in Virginia? Are you going to Washington? This is your route.

When you purchase your ticket, see that it reads via Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways.

E. O. MCCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN,
Pas. Traf. Mgr. Gen. Pas. & Tkt. Agt.

SEND for a copy of The American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68c Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

ORGANIZATION OF MILLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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 1st Vice-President—P. H. MACGILL, Baltimore, Md.
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Associations.

THE Secretary of the Millers' National Association, under date of September 15th, sent out the following circular:

To Members of the Millers' National Association:

The first quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of The Millers' National Association was held in Chicago, Ill., September 14th, 1894, the following members being present: Chairman Chas. A. Pillsbury, President A. C. Loring, Messrs. W. A. Coombs and S. H. Seamans.

The Secretary's report as to membership and the state of the treasury, demonstrated that the association was in a very flourishing condition.

Report was made that, agreeably to instructions given at the last Annual Convention, circulars had been issued to Spring Wheat Millers, soliciting their endorsement to an agreement entered into, first on March 1st, 1889, by seventy-one firms, and subsequently, on June 1st, 1892, signed by fifty-six others, agreeing that they will make the following differences in prices between Barrels and Half-barrels and Sacks, and will not deviate from the same under any circumstances; also agreeing to make sales of flour, unless otherwise specified at time of sale, based on lake and rail rates during navigation, and on cheapest route after close. If shipment is changed to specified route at request of buyer, to allow only the lowest rate, and if order is part sacks and barrels, necessitating shipping all rail, to allow only the lowest rate of freight. If sacks are re-sacked in jute sacks, to charge, in all cases, 10 cents per barrel, extra. If buyers request shipment of sacks, lake and rail, without covering, the buyer must take all risks of damage to sacks, and light weights of flour caused by such damage.

Difference between Barrels and 140 pound jute sacks, not exceeding 20 cents less per bar-

rel; 98 pound cotton or jute sacks, 20 cents per barrel; 49 pound cotton or jute sacks, 10 cents per barrel; 49 pound paper sacks, 20 cents per barrel; 24½ pound cotton sacks, not less than barrel prices. Half-barrels 30 cents per barrel additional.

When packages are furnished by buyers, price to be 30 cents less than barrel prices.

Sacks repacked in jute envelopes, 10 cents over barrel prices as above.

As a result of this invitation, twenty-one new signatures have been received, as follows:

Cargill & Fall, Houston, Minn.
 M. T. Gunderson, Kenyon, Minn.

Milan Milling Co., Milan, Minn.

Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.

Osakis Milling Co., Osakis, Minn.

Springfield Roller Mill Co., Springfield, Minn.

Sackett & Fay, St. Peter, Minn.

L. C. Porter Milling Co., Winona, Minn.

Ackermann Bros. Mill Co., Young America, Minn.

Jas. Frazee, Baldwinville, N. Y.

Cataract Milling Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Russell & Birkett, Penn Yan, N. Y.

F. A. Graves & Co., Watertown, N. Y.

Aberdeen Mill Co., Aberdeen, S. D.

Knapp, Stout & Co., Menominee, Wis.

Gem Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Jos. Burg & Son, Monches, Wis.

Necedah Flour Mill Co., Necedah, Wis.

Listman Mill Co., Superior, Wis.

T. S. Hayhurst, Waterloo, Wis.

Voak Bros., Wilmot, Wis.

The former endorsers generally reported that they had been living up to the agreement and should continue to do so.

At the last Annual Convention, a special committee, composed of Messrs. S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee, Wis., C. B. Cole, Chester, Ill., and F. H. Magdeburg, Milwaukee, Wis., was appointed, to endeavor to secure National legislation, amending the laws as to issuance of patent rights, and imposing a tax upon all patents lying idle after a certain period; so as to prevent, to some extent, the pernicious practice on the part of speculators, of buying up old and invalid claims, wherewith to persecute innocent purchasers of patent devices and extort tribute from them. This committee reported encouraging progress and was given further time.

The Special Committees, appointed at the time of the Annual Convention, one on the Condition of the Association and Increasing its Membership (composed of President A. C. Loring, Chairman C. A. Pillsbury and Mr. C. J. Martin), and the other on Reciprocity Laws for the benefit of American Agricultural Products (composed of Vice President P. H. Macgill, Baltimore, Md. and Messrs. Geo. Urban, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., and J. V. Hecker, New York City), reported the steps taken thus far in their work and were given further time.

The Committee discussed the subject of obtaining National legislation, to establish the liability of Transportation Companies for damage to shippers, for unreasonable delays in transit of goods, also to compel prompt settlement of all claims for overcharges, and the secretary was instructed to co-operate with the National Transportation Association, in its commendable efforts in this direction.

Regarding complaints filed with the Association, but two are at present unsettled; suit has been entered against Eph. Hewitt of Chicago, upon complaint of the L. C. Porter Milling Co., alleging unreasonable cancellation of an order, and is still pending. L. A. Conwell & Co. of Philadelphia have also been sued, as a result of a complaint by the same member, upon like grounds, and the case will probably come to trial this fall. All other claims have been amicably settled, without resort to the courts.

In relation to patent matters, the executive committee feels gratified with the present status of the litigation of Wm. E. Lee, based upon his patent on Cackle Separating Machinery.

While the suit against Washburn, Crosby Co. resulted in a forced verdict for Lee, on July 17th, of \$4.00 per cylinder, (a basis upon which he certainly cannot afford to prosecute his claims generally) it is firmly believed that an appeal to the

higher court will result in his defeat. Members of this Association are receiving threatening letters from Mr. Lee, and the committee requests that in case any definite action is taken against them, prompt advice be given the secretary, in order that they may receive protection.

The Russell litigation, against users of the Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifiers, is probably at an end, after a protracted and very expensive defense. As heretofore predicted, the demurrer, filed by our attorney, to the second amended bill of complaint, was sustained by Judge Seamans, on August 1st, and the suit dismissed for want of equity.

The licenses obtained for members of the Association from The Edw. P. Allis Co. and The Wisconsin Patent Milling Co. under their patents on round reels or flour dressers, have been delivered, and it is believed that the action of the Executive Committee in securing a settlement under these claims, will result in saving a great amount of trouble and expense at a later date.

Regarding threatened litigation by J. S. Detwiler, under his patent on flour bolts, a proposition was submitted for settlement in behalf of members of this Association, at a nominal sum for damages claimed, but the Executive Committee declined to entertain the proposition, feeling that the claim is invalid, and being confident of our ability to defeat same, should any of our members be attacked.

By special circular, dated August 13th, '94, all members were advised of the position of this Association with regard to the litigation threatened by The Knickerbocker Co. under its patents on Dust Collectors, and an opportunity was given those who have purchased infringing machines, contrary to advice given by the Executive Committee, to secure an advantageous settlement. All who have not availed themselves of this second opportunity to avoid trouble will have to take the consequences.

The Executive Committee carefully considered the new "tubular" dust collectors, which are now on the market, and after some further investigation as to the patents, advice will be given members regarding the purchase of same.

The Secretary's report, regarding The Millers' Tracing Bureau, showed that organization to be in a prosperous condition, and that its work was highly satisfactory to its patrons.

THE seventeenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association was held at Gettysburg, Pa., on the 11th and 12th inst., with a large

THE GENERAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY,

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AUTOMATIC * SPRINKLERS

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Reliable Sprinkler Systems, both wet pipe and dry pipe, promptly installed in conformity with the best known methods

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CLEVELAND, Society for Savings Building.
CINCINNATI, Neave Building.

BOSTON, 178 Devonshire Street.
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EXECUTIVE OFFICES. - PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Milwaukee Bag Company

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON.

PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

and enthusiastic gathering of millers and kindred tradesmen.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Hon. Cyrus Hoffa, who made a well chosen address to the convention.

The report of the secretary was read, which showed a gain in membership of twenty-seven.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$502.13.

The executive committee next rendered its report. The committee recommended that the association take steps toward having the patent laws so amended that innocent users of infringing patents should not be held liable for damages, but that redress must be had on the manufacturers of such infringing machines or process. The committee also recommended that the association take steps toward having it incorporated for the purpose of giving it additional power, and to cover any future contingencies.

After quite a discussion touching the matter of patents referred to in the report, a motion to incorporate was made and carried and B. F. Isenberg, G. W. Leidigh, Philip D. Handwork, Asher Miner and Nathan Sellers were appointed a committee to attend to the matter. The question of expenses incurred by Mr. Bosler in the suit against him was next discussed, and it was decided that the association should raise the amount still due by assessment upon the members.

The committee on transportation next rendered their re-

port, suggesting that a committee on transportation or a special committee on claims and transportation be appointed to take charge of claims against railroads, which resulted in the appointment of a committee on claims and transportation.

The Hon. Chas. A. Miner was called upon for his address on the "Advancement of Milling since the Organization of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association," which was followed by Geo. T. Ingham's paper on "Who Should Pay for the Infringement on Patents." Mr. Ingham moved to memorialize congress to pass the Washburn-Covert resolutions. After the discussion which followed, the president appointed Messrs. Isenberg, Levan, Felt, Dyer and Burgner a committee to nominate officers for the association, which reported as follows:

For president, Cyrus Hoffa.

For first vice-president, Thos. R. Burgner.

For second vice-president, J. V. Edge.

For secretary, W. H. Richardson.

For treasurer, Landis Levan.

On motion the ballot of the association was cast, and the above officers were declared elected.

The thanks of the association were tendered the retiring secretary for his faithful services for the past thirteen years.

Several ably prepared papers were then read. One by W. H. Richardson on "Is it profitable and advisable for the millers of Pennsylvania to become mem-

bers of the State Association." "The success and present status of the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.," by J. M. Maguire. Mr. Isenberg being called upon for his address on the time for holding the convention, said he believed that all he could say on the subject could be summed up briefly: the present arrangement is best.

The selection of the place for holding the next annual meeting was left to the executive committee.

THE Cumberland Valley Millers' Protective Association held a well attended meeting at Gettysburg, Pa., on the morning of the 11th inst. Among the speakers were J. A. Davis, who referred to the success of their association; S. Morgan Smith, who gave some opinions on milling in York county, and Secretary Leidigh, who reported on the favorable state of their law cases.

THE Salt Lake Millers' Association is threatened with disruption, owing to disturbances caused by some members cutting below the prices established by the Association, the regulation of prices being one of the objects of the organization.

NEW WAY OF PREPARING WHEAT.

A NEW way of preparing wheat for human food has been discovered by an ingenious Coloradoman. He buys the best selected wheat, washes it by means of a rocker, similar

to that employed in washing out gold from sand, which permits the perfect and heavy grains to sink to the bottom, while the chaff floats off. The grain is then thoroughly steamed, salt being added during this process. The grain comes from this process shed of its outer husk, but containing all the nutriment of the gelatinous covering.

The kernels are now fed through a hopper into a machine, by which they are longitudinally cut into long shreds or threads, the finished products reminding one somewhat of excelsior, used in stuffing cushions. The shredded wheat is now cut into small sections, slightly baked in a quick oven, and with or without milk or butter forms a most delicious diet. It contains every particle of the food elements that are in the wheat grain, but in such a form as to be both palatable and digestible.

The other cereals can be treated by the same process. The proprietor has built up a large business at Pueblo and Denver, selling this stuff to families and also in his restaurant. It is now proposed to push the sales of these machines and their products throughout the cities of the country. It is certainly one of the most attractive forms in which entire cereals can be made available as an article of diet. This diet is cheap, healthful, and strengthening, containing much more actual food value than even Graham bread.—Cincinnati Price Current.

News Notes.

A 30,000-BUSHEL elevator is being built at Langdon, N. D.

The new mill at Drewsey, Ore., will be finished in October.

The flour mill at Asotin, Idaho, has been purchased by J. H. Benton.

A BUCKWHEAT outfit is being added to the plant of Cargill & Fall at Houston, Minn.

H. W. BOUNE, Spokane, Wash., has purchased a half interest in the Sprague roller mills.

J. A. ANDERSON has sold his interest in the flour mill at Forest Grove, Ore., to J. W. Brown.

BOCHENHAUER and Siewerth have purchased the West Prairie flour mill at Centerville, Wis.

It is claimed that new wheat contains more gluten, by 2 per cent or over, than last year's crop.

The flour mill at Brownsville, Ore., has been thoroughly overhauled and new machinery put in.

SUTHERLAND & SHULTZ at Astoria, Ill., have contracted for a complete 40-light electric plant for their mill.

R. F. T. Dodds has leased the Delton, Mich., Star Mills, and will increase the capacity from 50 to 100 barrels.

The Woodward Star mill at Shelbyville, Ill., has been sold to Beem & Craddick, who will refit and operate the mill.

W. D. HAYCOCK has leased the 100-bbl. mill at Tracy, Minn. He operated the La Moure, N. D., mill, until it burned.

M. MARTENS has bought the 100-bbl. mill at Iowa City, Ia., and offers either half or the whole of it for sale to a good party.

The Geo. Tileston Milling Co. at St. Cloud, have begun the erection of a modern brick elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity.

It is reported that farmers in Kentucky have ordered the return of wheat from elevators for use as feed and are selling corn.

The Geddes flour mill at San Antonio, Texas, is being refitted by A. Guenther and O. Gieseke, who will operate the mill and also build an elevator.

LOUIS EICH, a miller in the Tileston mill at St. Cloud, Minn., had his hand caught in the feed rolls of a roller mill, one finger being taken off and another broken.

TROMANHAUSER BROS. of Minneapolis, are being sued for \$10,000, by Ole Mahre for injuries received by falling from a scaffold, while working on an elevator.

E. N. HUBBARD has secured the 60-barrel mill at Pillsbury, Minn., and will operate it on this crop. He was for some time head miller for Nels Enge at Atwater, Minn.

ENTERPRISING citizens of the town of Haines, Ore., are agitating the necessity of a flouring mill at that point, and are offering good inducements to any one that will build there.

OTTO DOEBLER is again operating the Gardner mill at Hastings, Minn., and at its full capacity. With that and his Cannon Falls mill, he is turning out not far from 1,000 barrels daily.

A PROPOSITION to erect a \$16,000 mill at Hot Springs, S. D., has been made to the business men of that place by V. E. Peterson of Grand Island, Neb., the citizens to take \$5,000 of the capital stock.

THE mill of W. B. Davidson, at Cannon Falls, Minn., recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt. It will have six double sets of rolls, and a capacity of 150 bbls. The Allis Co. are furnishing the rolls.

THE wheat crop in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and India is, according to the Vienna Congress estimate, equal to about 1,220,000,000 bushels against 1,218,000,000 last year.

CHICAGO flour men have received word from Keokuk, Ia., millers to the effect that there will be but little flour to come forward from that section, owing to the practice of feeding low grade wheat to cattle.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & SON, of Drain, Ore., intend changing their plant into a full roller process mill. They have been running half roller and half burr system for the past 18 years. The new machinery will be of the Allis make.

THE contract for erecting a new elevator to take care of the wheat used by the LaGrange mills at Red Wing, Minn., has been awarded to Tromanhauser Bros., of Minneapolis. The elevator is to be 48x50 feet, 95 feet high, and have a capacity of 80,000 bushels.

CITIZENS of Faulkton, S. D., have organized a company with a capital of \$10,000, and will at once begin the erection of a mill with a daily capacity of 100 barrels. Nearly all the stock has been subscribed and the company expects to have the mill in operation within two months.

A DEAL has been entered into between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Erie Elevator Company which gives the latter control of the former's elevator at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, the largest grain elevator in the United States. The elevator was built in 1880. Its storage capacity is 1,500,000 bus.

THE Listman Mill Co., of La Crosse, Wis., will erect an 150,000 bushel elevator for use in connection with their mill at that place. The elevator now used is to be remodeled and converted into an offal house, where all the grain cleaners from the mill proper can be placed. The new elevator is to be devoted entirely to storage.

KEITH & Co. of Chicago, intend erecting an annex to their present elevator fronting on the slip at the Halsted crossing of the Chicago river. Their present elevator has a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and the annex is designed to hold as much. The annex will not be as high as the present building, but its capacity will be as great, as the machinery for the elevator and annex will be located in the present building. The new building is to be erected at a cost of \$100,000 and work on it will be commenced at once.

SPOKANE, Wash., mills are all doing a large business with the China trade. The C. & C. mills have been shipping flour there for some time. Recently the Centennial mills closed negotiations with a San Francisco party, who goes to Hong Kong as their agent; he sailed on September 6th taking 2,000 barrels of flour and will receive by the following steamer 2,000 more. Mr. McWilliams, the agent, intends to handle from 5,000 to 8,000 bbls. per month of the Centennial output; this will compel the mill to run day and night, as the mill has but 300 bbls. capacity. Spokane flour is much sought after by the Chinese, who do not mind the dark color, but claim it makes better bread than any other.

THE round elevator at Addison N. D., owned by the Cargill Elevator Co., collapsed Sept. 1st. There were 40,000 bushels of new wheat in the building at the time. A load of wheat had just drawn upon the platform and was waiting to be unloaded. The grain had clogged some part of the machinery, and agent Tubbs and his helper, Looney, went down into the pit with a lantern, when an explosion followed. Help was called for and soon 50 or 60 men were at work in recovering the bodies. When found they lay together and were covered with 15 feet of wheat. Tubbs was unmarried, his parents residing at Wheaton, Minn., where his remains were taken. Looney had worked in the elevator but one day. He was married, his wife living at Milwaukee.

Mill Fires.

COY & BRO's grist mill at Evansport, O., recently burned.

HUGHES' flour mill at Ramsey, Ind., burned Aug. 22d. Loss \$3,000.

THE mill of E. Walker & Co., at Bosworth, Mo., burned. Loss \$10,000.

EZRA R. EARLY's flour mill at Syner, Pa., burned Sept. 20. Loss \$10,000.

E. WALKER & Co's flour mill at Bosworth, Mo., burned Aug. 24th. Loss \$10,000.

A GRIST mill at Dartford, Ont., burned Sept. 13, together with property valued at \$5,000.

THE mill of W. C. Page at Mumfords, Ky., burned. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$14,000.

PAROLE's flour and grist mill at Dorchester, Ont., burned Sept. 8th. Loss heavy; partially insured.

THE Northern Elevator Co's elevator at Winnipeg, Man., burned Aug. 17th. Loss \$40,000 to \$50,000.

THE flouring mill of Louis Neubour at Oconto, Wis., burned Sept. 20. Loss \$12,000; no insurance.

LAW BRO's flat house, at Stanton, Minn., together with 8,000 bushels of grain, burned Sept. 22; well insured.

W. J. JONES' grist mill, ten miles south of Franklin, La., burned Aug. 11th. Loss \$2,000; insurance, \$1,725.

A. L. HERTUBUISE & Co's flour and feed mill at Montreal, Que., burned Sept. 6. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$17,500.

THE flouring mills of Alex. Kelly & Co., at Brandon, Man., burned Aug. 16. Loss \$60,000; insurance \$30,000.

THE grist mill of B. B. Jones, at Wilson's Mills, near Raleigh, N. C., burned Sept. 10. Loss \$1,500; no insurance.

JAS. M. DUNLAP's elevator at Hayesville, O., burned Aug. 30, together, with contents. Loss \$5,000; fully insured.

MILLER & WELLER's flour mill at Eagle Lake, Minn., burned Sept. 17. Loss \$6,000; insurance between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

THE Interstate Milling Company's cooper shop, at Little Falls, Minn., burned Sept. 14th. Loss \$1,500; no insurance.

D. E. KEELER's grist mill at Delphi, N. Y., burned August 30. Loss total; insurance \$2,000. Lightning caused the fire.

THE grist mill of C. C. Crane, at Downing, Wis., burned Sept. 8. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$3,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE grain warehouse at Lodi, Wis., owned and operated by Wm. Caldon & Co., burned Aug. 21. Loss \$4,000; insurance \$2,000.

THE grist mill at Cranbury, N. J., burned Aug. 23d. Loss \$4,500; no insurance. Supposed to have been set on fire by incendiaries.

THE Dunlap flouring mill, two miles from Dunlap, Ia., together with most of its contents, burned Sept. 15. Loss \$3,000; no insurance.

HUME MILLING Co's plant at Bowling Green, Mo., together with 8,000 bushels of wheat and corn, and 20,000 pounds of flour, was destroyed by fire Aug. 26th. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$14,000.

JOHN RILEY's grain elevator at Cypress River, Man., burned Sept. 16th, with 10,000 bushels of wheat belonging to the farmers of the district.

THE Palouse Elevator Company's sack warehouse and two adjoining sack-houses, at Palouse, Wash., burned Sept. 1. Loss \$15,000; partially insured.

THE FIRE LOSSES in the United States and Canada, during August, amounted to \$10,432,800 of which the milling and allied industries contributed \$557,000.

ON Sept. 6th, the plant of the Omaha Cereal Company at East Omaha, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire, together with 800 bushels of corn, 10,000 pounds of meal, and 15,000 pounds of feed. Loss \$12,000 to \$15,000; partially insured.

THE large elevator and docks of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, together with adjoining property, valued at \$765,000 burned at Portland, Oregon, Sept. 23d. The elevator which contained 500,000 bushels of wheat, was completely destroyed. Three men who were in the elevator are supposed to have lost their lives. The loss on the elevator amounts to about \$310,000; covered by insurance.

LITERARY NOTES.

The "Open Letters" Department of *The Century*, the aim of which is to treat suggestively public, social, and other questions, contains in the September number, communications on abandoned farms, an instance of organized public spirit (the Indianapolis Commercial Club), the causes of apathy in municipal politics, ways of dealing with the tramp, and latest college gymnasium methods, the last being a contribution from Prof. E. L. Richards of Yale, with special reference to the development of the Yale gymnasium, in which are fully set forth the methods of gymnasium training quite apart from their relation to the athletic field. Articles in "Topics of the Time" relate to the Senate, "Home Rule for Cities," the "Memory of George William Curtis," and the public services of Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst.

There is more than the usual amount of adventure to attract the youthful readers to *St. Nicholas* for September. Decatur and Somers, as told in Miss Molly Elliot Seawell's serial, lead the American naval forces in the memorable storming of Tripoli. Edwin Fiske Kimball tells the thrilling story he took down from the lips of a Nantucket life-saver of "The Wreck of the 'Markham,'" and the rescue of the crew. "Two School-houses and a Ship-wreck," by Isabel Marbury, is an account of the succoring of a crew of an American vessel by the Japanese, and of the building of School-

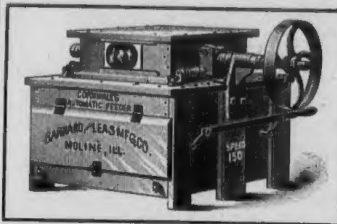
houses with the money granted them by Congress for their humanity. Thomas C. Birnie tells of the hunting of a herd of wolves who pulled down a deer. John Williamson Palmer writes of "A Little King with a Long Name," the boy-ruler of Nepal, and his warlike subjects. Howard Pyle's sturdy hero meets for the first time the heroine who is, presumably, to play an important part in "Jack Ballister's Fortunes." Naturalist Hornady describes the Walrus, C. T. Lummis has another of his Pueblo folk-lore stories, and Palmer Cox recounts the adventures of the beloved Brownies in Kentucky. There is a humorous story by Tudor Jenk, "Anthony and the Ancients," and poems by Oliver Herford, F. Oppen, Edith M. Thomas, and Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge.

Home and Country, Corporal James Tanner, Editor, for September, presents an excellent table of contents. The illustrated articles of this number are: "Butterflies. A Study in Entomology," by Justin Halworth; "Glen Willow," by Henry C. Chambers; "Philately; or, Stamp-Collecting," by S. Pentland; "Aerial Navigation. Will the problem be Solved?" by Professor F. T. Varnum, F. R. A. S.; "Across Siberia," by an ex-attache of the American Legation at Peking; and "In the Land of Hiawatha," by W. Thornton Parker, M. D., late surgeon U. S. Indian Service; while George F. Ormsby contributes an article entitled "How Miracles are Worked," which will be found very interesting to the Bible student, as also the hypnotist.

In lighter vein are: "Madcap Nellie. A Story of a Texas Cattle Ranch," by Captain Jack Crawford (the "Poet-Scout"); "The Extra Passenger," by Will H. Fischer; "Deputy Fred. The Moonshiner of West Virginia," by Everard Jack Appelton; "Lucretius. A domestic drama," by Louis Friedman; and "One of a Sixth Race," by E. Everett Howe.

Harper's Bazar for September 15th contains several notable fashion features, among them a very elegant evening gown from Worth in brocade, velvet, and chiffon; the artistic excellence of Sandoz's work is shown in the exquisite beauty of the girl who wears the gown, and in the care with which he has worked out the several accessories of her toilette, and set her against a background of flowers. A Paris toilette for "at homes" and receptions and an autumn cloth gown are interesting and timely. The story "Anna Malann," by Annie Trumbull Slosson, author of "Seven Dreamers," will delight every reader.

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Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war, are entitled, if now partially or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, whether disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their pecuniary circumstances.

WIDOWS of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) whether soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.

CHILDREN are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

PARENTS are entitled if soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.

Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for higher rates under other laws, without losing any rights.

Thousands of soldiers drawing from \$2 to \$10 per month under the old law are entitled to higher rates under new law, not only on account of disabilities for which now pensioned, but also for others, whether due to service or not.

Soldiers and sailors disabled in line of duty in regular army or navy since the war are also entitled, whether discharged for disability or not.

Survivors, and their widows, of the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole or Florida Indian Wars of 1832 to 1842, are entitled under a recent act.

Mexican War soldiers and their widows also entitled, if sixty-two years of age or disabled or dependent.

Old claims completed and settlement obtained, whether pension has been granted under later laws or not.

Rejected claims reopened and settlement secured, if rejection improper or illegal.

Certificates of service and discharge obtained for soldiers and sailors of the late war who have lost their original papers.

Send for laws and information. No charge for advice. No fee unless successful. Address,

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JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Scribner's Magazine for September has a notable list of contributors, including F. Marion Crawford, Thomas Nelson Page, Carl Lumboltz, Octave Thanet, Mrs. James T. Fields and Harriet Prescott Spofford. Marion Crawford writes of Bar Harbor from the point of view of one who has seen most of the summer resorts of the world, and has spent considerable time at Bar Harbor viewing it as an outsider. With his power of description and his abundant experience he writes with a

vivacity and freshness that is unusual in articles of this kind. He has caught the very spirit of the place picturesquely, and suggests its quaint features socially with a very amusing account of the evolution of the present Bar Harbor from the old fishing village. C. S. Reinhart, who has made many sketching tours in that region, furnishes the illustration. This group of articles will be concluded in the October number with an article on Lenox by George A. Hibbard, author of "The Governor."



THE UNITED STATES MILLER CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

O. C. KROMPAS, Business Manager.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

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UNITED STATES MILLER. You will
thereby oblige not only this paper, but
the advertisers.

Editorial.

THAT PETITION.

AS stated in our last issue, we now publish the petition to Congress drawn up by Hon. Benj. Butterworth, of Ohio, and presented by Hon. James W. Covert, of New York, chairman Committee on Patents in the U. S. Senate. That a bill can be framed that will protect the innocent purchaser and do justice to the honest inventor we very much doubt. A patent granted by the U. S. is just as good title to personal property covered by it as a warranty deed from the owner to the buyer of a piece of real estate, and the owner of the patent has the same right to sell and transfer to a buyer as the real estate owner—the same right to defend against trespassers. The patent may not be valid, but that question is only decided by a resort to the courts of the U. S., even then the district court may decide its validity, which decision holds good, unless a new trial or an appeal is taken and the decision reversed, and this costs money—money—money. If relief could be had against the sharks by a law of Congress, it would be hailed with great rejoicing by all users of patented devices. Since receiving the petition referred to, we are in receipt of a communi-

cation from Messrs. Sprout, Waldron & Co., from which we extract the following:

"It is said that the National Millers' Association, and the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association consented to pay a nominal tribute rather than incur the trouble and expense incident to defending the rights of its members. The remarkable features of the arrangement between the patent combine and the Association is said to be that the members of the Association were pledged not to interfere, while millers not members of the National and Pennsylvania State Associations, were belabored and plucked by the combine of patent sharks. Can it be possible that the relation of vassalage between the National Association and any combine has been established? It would seem to be a matter of public interest, whether an organization that is able to defend itself against unjust demands, has really purchased immunity from brigandish levies, at the price of tacitly aiding the combine in segregating the millers who are possessed of limited means, in order that they may be subjected to oppressive and extortionate levies, on penalty, if they fail to put up, they will have to pay a larger sum to defend their rights in the United States Courts. If the National and Pennsylvania State Associations have indeed "backed and gagged" itself to purchase immunity from annoyance, does that compact embrace your journal? Or are you at liberty, in defense of the rights of your patrons, to assist in securing such amendment of the patent law as will render the abuses complained of impossible hereafter."

It is very evident from the foregoing that the many outside millers are being "coerced" by "sharks," they have in order to save a few dollars kept aloof from their brother millers and are outside the pale of any organization, have calmly viewed the situation, saying to themselves, "if we keep quiet and say nothing we will save our money, escape litigation, pay no royalty—the State or National Association must defend these claims—if they win we go free, if they are beaten we can settle on equal terms

with them." Now we have no sympathy with this class of millers. If every miller in the U. S. would join either his State or the National Association, he would be relieved from these petty annoyances, but when we see millers, like dogs in a manger, willing his neighbor should pay for protection for both, it's about time a little wholesome reproof in the shape of a patent suit is needed to bring such delinquent to his senses. The members of The Millers' National Association have paid over \$250,000, and the Pennsylvania Millers' Association possibly \$10,000, and other associations smaller amounts for the defense of themselves and these very millers who have not paid one cent for their own defence, while the outsiders have been seemingly perfectly willing to let the members pay and work for them and their security. It has been, and likely will continue to be the policy of the National Association to protect its members in every way possible. If the "smart aleck" of a miller who continues to believe he has no use for organization, and is not willing to do his share toward defeating fraudulent claims and abuses, or improving the business methods of his guild, cannot expect that organized effort is going to take any interest in his welfare. Consequently he must battle for himself, and if he has to suffer in mind and purse, he can only blame that despicable nature of his that has prevented him from being a man among men. Every arrangement made by the Miller's National Association in the settlement of claims has been approved by all its members, beyond this others have no reason to complain. This journal approves the course taken by the Association referred to. Trusting the lessons learned through the experience of the pocket-book by those outside of organization will show them the necessity of joining some association at once.

THE CYCLONE.

FROM letters received by some of our readers who have bought and been using other than the Cyclone Dust Collector, it would seem that the question of ownership was far from being decided. The sellers of the "vortex" and other "funnel" machines claimed to infringe the Cyclone propose to continue the fight to the

court of last resort. Believing they have discovered evidences that will completely anticipate the Cyclone. We understand that at least 3 manufacturers of mill machinery propose to join hands and carry the defence to the court of last resort. This is as it should be. No dealer or manufacturer of a patented article should be patronized who will not guarantee and protect their innocent purchasers in the use of the devices they manufacture and sell. While the Knickerbocker Co. have spent over thirty-thousand dollars to perfect and establish their rights to the Cyclone in the courts and through the patent-office, it is not so sure but they may yet strike a snag by finding that "some other fellow" had previously discovered, and applied to general use the peculiar characteristics of the Cyclone to such an extent as to render the claims void. It will devolve upon the defense to prove this case, which, considering the tests already applied, we fear they will have a hard time in doing. Six years—the period these claims have been litigated—ought certainly have brought out all the information that could possibly be found for its defense. So long as the fight is carried on by the manufacturers and sellers the millers have no occasion to worry.

WHO OWNS IT?

A NEW candidate for compromise and adjustment has put in an appearance known as the "Tubular Dust Collector," almost simultaneously this dust collector is being advertised and put upon the market by several manufacturers of milling machinery. No doubt any or all of the builders of this class of machines feel sufficiently safe in the patents under which they manufacture to secure the purchaser of their machine against any claim for infringement. While we have not examined any of these devices, the fact that they are being put upon the market by competing manufacturers, should be sufficient notice to the miller that there is a possibility that he may buy "trouble" with his machine unless he guards against it at time of purchase. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

BUFFALO.

THE following card was pinned to the picture of a well known banker hanging in the office of Messrs. Harvey & Henry:

"This man does live in Buffalo, And he is very far from slow, Of presidencies he has half a score; But councilman he is no more."

This caught the eye of the banker on one of his visits, and he reversed the card after penning the following:

"A poet must possess genius; not every man can say I am a man, but only he who by his acts has proven his worth. But this city holds one who under all circumstances writes himself A. Mann."

When A. Mann read that he thought it his duty to reply thusly:

"And its greatly to his credit That he's not a councilman, For he might have been a mayor, Or perhaps a governor, But in spite of all temptations To fill many other stations, He remains a citizen."

A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Mr. George Urban, chairman of the Republican county committee, is seen occasionally on change now, but usually he gets as far as the main entrance when the crowd of politicians keep him from getting upstairs. Mr. Urban seems to enjoy the excitement just before election better than any man in Buffalo. It does not worry him. At present he is busy picking out a man to run for mayor, and in this year when Democrats stand no show of electing an officer, everybody is in the hands of his friends. Urban is everybody's friend.

The two mills at Deposit, this state, have combined to keep up the price of flour in that neighborhood. Another mill there would pay.

Mr. A. R. James had a blow-out. Mr. E. W. Eames had a party. Just which was the most enjoyable must be left to those who participated in both to decide. I was present at both, but tastes differ. Mr. Eames intended to have a quiet afternoon with a few ball players of the Exchange, but his invitations extended to about 50, and included some of his warmest friends; such men as George Sandrock, A. S. Carpenter, R. R. Hefford, S. S. Brown, C. H. Gibson, F. G. Cook, Wm. Meadows, W. C. Jacus, O. Crandell, and many others I cannot remember were present. There was a roaring ball game, but the main feature was the dinner, which far exceeded the expectations of the ability of the Oakfield Club to provide for such a numerous party. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hefford, Sandrock and

others and responded to by Mr. Eames most sincerely. It was a great day down the river.

The present crop of winter and spring wheat is the dryest ever known. Millers who are using the new claim it is far superior to the old wheat. But just the same, they do not want the country to know they are grinding it. But at this early date there is only about one cent premium on old hard wheat, whereas last year three and four cents was a fair difference, and millers did not want it at that.

As for winter wheat, it is being fed to cattle. Of probably 1,000 cars of this wheat sold here, not over 100 went to millers to grind into flour. Prices paid were from 55c to 57c. Much more will go the same way if the price of corn does not decline materially.

During the dry spell millfeed gradually crept up and there was little for sale. Later, when heavy rains were reported throughout the state, prices were allowed to drop off and dealers tried to get rid of it at a decline of \$1 to \$2 per ton from the top figures reached.

The Medina mill of Weld & Hill has been closed. Reasons given—no business.

Mr. H. J. Harvey is occupying his new and handsome villa residence at Windermere Heights, Fort Erie, Ontario. Mr. Harvey has one of the most desirable suburban residences within easy reach of Buffalo, being on the height of land back of Fort Erie village, commanding a magnificent view of lake Erie, the river and the city of Buffalo. Mr. Harvey has not had a formal house-warming but says the latch string is always out to his friends.

Several big delays have occurred in the latest attempts to bring the electric power from Niagara to Buffalo. Will it get here by next year this time?

Capt. DePuy has a new lieutenant in Niles Case. At a meeting organized by these two it was declared that "We, the Canal Boatowners of the State of New York, shall make the rate of freight on wheat 3¼ and that on corn 3½ cents after September 3d. The rate, in spite of this resolution, remained at 3¼ on wheat, and to see Capt. DePuy sneaking to get a load at 3¼, unknown and before his "bosom" friend Case could get around, kept the other forwarders busy roaring. Lieut. Case and Count DePuy will have a row some day and then there will be fun.

Oh, I tell you, I love to drop into poetry; it comes as natural to me as it does to W. C. Edgar. Listen to this:

"There lives a miller in Buffalo, Whose whiskers wear a ruddy glow. While other millers o'er markets pine, He drowns his sorrows in Hungarian wine."

That's great!

The big tunnel company at Niagara has gobbled up all the best contracts and now seeks to drive out the smaller concerns, such as Schoellkopf, Love's Model City Canal and the Lockport Company. That's a bigger contract than all the others combined.

Really the receivers here who have foolishly patronized the floating elevators are to be pitied. The regular houses were just as cheap, but everybody to their taste. The time is coming, however, when a squeeling will be heard from these forwards. Boats will be scarce from now until the closing of navigation, and if no boats are ready to receive the grain when it is elevated, it must go into store, which means a charge of 7½c per bushel. And there is going to be a lot of stuff down here during the next 10 weeks.

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Co. put up a modern mill at Osakis, Minn., for the Osakis Milling Co. Capacity 400 bbls.

The destruction of the American Grape Sugar Works by fire, did away with the Hamburg canal stench.

Will the fight between the elevators and the floaters bring more grain to this port?

Schoellkopf & Mathews and the Central Milling Co. opened their mills to the Canadian millers at the annual meeting of that association, and gave the Canadians an insight of how we work things on this side. Would a return visit be met with such hospitable treatment?

You can hardly get down to the price of patent spring flour in this market. Millers are all working steadily and I cannot hear a single complaint except in the matter of price. That must, however, be satisfactory, or somebody would shut down. Spring patents are selling today at \$3.50 to \$3.60, and the latter is the best product in the world. Winters range from \$2.90 to \$3.15.

Just to show that some millers do not know a little bit: A certain dustie who runs a country mill making very good flour, was informed by his several agents that his prices were too high. "No," says he, "you are doing well enough, what have you to complain?" "This," says the man who was actually keeping the mill agoing, "it's damned hard work keeping in line and we must come to an understanding." A cut of 50 cents was made, and the drummer is taking it easy while the mill is humming and making a good profit.

The barley trade here opened brisk and at least three weeks earlier than last year. Maltsters were ready to take hold

and a few thought 53 to 56 low enough for the excellent quality offered. Half a million bushels were contracted for to arrive, but the price was gradually advanced and soon became too high for our big maltsters, and their bids stopped at 58c for the best grade. There is quite a large amount of old malt on hand and its disposition is a matter of no little worry to owners. One thing we are looking forward to is the flow of Canadian barley again. More interest is taken in that grain than the western product. Buffalo will import at least 2,000,000 bushels at a duty of 12½ or 15c per bushel. Samples shown thus far are superior to the western crop, although the latter could hardly be improved upon. There is an active demand for malting capacity here and nearly every house here in condition has been taken.

Was is loos mit Izor. The unmerciful way in which the Poet Miller hammers it into the *Cincinnati Inspector* is perfectly awful. But in the opinion of some of our best millers Mr. Izor is perfectly right in being governed by the official standards. The man in the *Northwest* is generally wrong, and especially so, when he keeps harping on an argument which needs continual bluster to make his side look favorable. I will wager something very substantial he is dead wrong again. Just as his advice in the case of Debs.

Higher prices for wheat are inevitable. It may take until January, but the man with a dollar to back him had better take on as much as he can carry. It's the safest investment on the board. Last year No. 1 hard at this time was thought cheap a 69c, to-day it is 62c and millers think it is dear.

As an old grain dealer remarked when asked what we were going to do with all this wheat: "The Lord never would have grown it unless he had a place to put it." We are just learning that wheat is much more valuable for feeding purposes than corn. The old country has been aware of this fact for many years.

Secretary Thurstone, of the Merchants' Exchange, has returned from his annual vacation to Atlantic City.

The large roller mills of Wm. C. Page at Mumford, about seven miles from Le Roy, were destroyed by fire September 11th. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin. The value of the mill was \$25,000; insured for about \$14,000. The mill contained 4,000 bushels of wheat, 200 barrels of flour, five tons of feed and a large number of sacks and barrels.

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,
SUPERIOR, WIS.

6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.

L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

Daisy Roller Mill Co.,

Proprietors.

DAISY ROLLER MILLS,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.

H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.

SUPERIOR.

THE Superior mills have been having a good run for the past few weeks barring the interruption occasioned by the bad forest fires which swept over the country between this city and St. Paul in the early part of the month. The following shows the output of flour from interior points, receipts of grain and shipments for August, as compared with August of last year:

RECEIPTS.			
	1894.	1893.	
Flour bbls. produced, Dul. Sup..	76,592	66,897	
" " received	577,327	734,816	
Wheat, bus.	2,721,815	1,569,237	
Corn, "	17,335	.....
Oats, "	7,040	.....
Rye, "	1,867	.....
Barley, "	41,922	.....
Flax, "	23,507	.....
SHIPMENTS.			
	1894.	1893.	
Flour from Dul. bbls.	633,327	127,590	
" " Sup. "	256,491	836,941	
Wheat, bus.	2,579,211	3,856,537	
Corn, "	17,335	.....
Oats, "	260,381	.....
Rye, " .....	.....	.....
Barley, "	422	.....
Flaxseed " .....	.....	.....

The production of flour last week was 78,402 barrels; shipments 77,345 bbls; in store 66,312 bbls. The mills are generally running and the outlook is fair for the rest of the month. The present low rates of freight to Buffalo will soon be disturbed and an effort will be made to rush forward as much stock as possible on the lower schedule. There is now a wild sort of war on between vessel men and shippers, but the result is apparent, rates will go

up. Greater certainty prevails in shipping than at any previous time this season, although wheat charters just now are running rather light.

The roundup for the crop year, which closed Sept. 30, shows something of a falling off in the amount of grain handled in Superior. The several elevator systems make the following statements:

Great Northern Elevator Company:			
	Received.	Shipped.	
Wheat, bush.	5,957,987	6,327,729	
Barley, bush.	70,539	70,539	
Corn, bush.	296,737	296,737	
Oats, bush.	1,976	1,976	
Total	6,326,919	6,996,981	

Sawyer System:			
	Received.	Shipped.	
Wheat, bush.	4,436,450	5,662,501	
Superior Terminal Elevator Company:			
	Received.	Shipped.	
Wheat, bush.	2,460,000	2,470,000	
Barley, bush.	11,500	445	
Flax, bush.	2,980	.....
Rye, bush.	11,444	11,447	

Belt Line Elevator Company:			
	Received.	Shipped.	
Wheat, bush.	2,460,790	1,597,612	
Flax, bush.	168,285	154,966	
Barley, bush.	960,000	676,000	

In wheat alone the elevators received 15,313,907 and shipped 15,967,842 bushels. The mills have used in the manufacture of flour about 8,200,000 bushels, which in the main has been shipped directly to the mills from the country, making the total wheat receipts for Superior about 23,000,000 bushels. The total receipts at the head of the lake were 32,079,175 bushels, which would leave for Duluth's share 8,579,175.

Of the flour manufactured at the head of the lake, Duluth's

showing is 842,005 and Superior's 1,829,884, showing a balance in favor of Superior of 987,879 barrels.

As compared with 1892-93 the wheat receipts for 1893-94 show a falling off of 7,664,753 bushels.

It is generally acknowledged among mill men and grain dealers that at the present price and cost of handling there is no profit in wheat to the grower. Foreign competition continues to grow and no matter to what other influences the low prices may be ascribed the fact remains that the world's production far exceeds the demands by many millions of bushels. The yield tributary to this point is larger than last year.

The old stock of wheat had run pretty low before the new wheat began to arrive, although there is an abundance on hand for milling purposes. The following statement shows the grain in store at the head of the lakes on Monday of this week:

	Bushels	
No. 1 Hard wheat.....	851,730	
No. 1 Northern wheat.....	1,486,267	
No. 2 Northern wheat.....	207,272	
No. 3 spring wheat.....	37,361	
No grade spring wheat.....	3,835	
Rejected and Condemned wheat..	21,436	
Special bin wheat.....	25,843	
Total wheat in store.....	2,637,764	
Decrease during the week.....	476,343	
In store and afloat last year.....	2,342,584	
Increase for the week last year.....	196,287	
Stock of corn now in store.....	None	
Stock of oats now in stock.....	2,224	
Decrease of oats during the week.....	2,974	
Stock of rye now in store.....	3,939	
Increase of rye during the week.....	644	
Stock of barley now in store.....	107,122	

Increase of barley during week...	46,019
Stock of flax seed now in store....	61,931
Increase of flax seed during week...	3,368
Wheat in store at Minneapolis.....	5,269,025
Corn in store at Minneapolis.....	88,417
Oats in store at Minneapolis.....	None
Rye in store at Minneapolis.....	35,702
Barley in store at Minneapolis.....	7,918
Flax seed in store at Minneapolis...	3,662
	28,754

In the first week in September the receipts of new wheat were heavy, but the shipments were stopped in a large measure by the fires, which destroyed bridges and interrupted traffic, generally. Repairs are about completed and a large number of cars are arriving daily.

The matter of the sample yards in this city is being pushed as rapidly as possible. It has been estimated that it will cost the Eastern Minnesota Railroad Co. about \$80,000 for the yards and about \$70,000 for a necessary viaduct. It will require a great deal of work and some expense to get the new system in fine working order, but, in as much as it will greatly benefit not only the mills and grain men but the whole city as well, every interest is working in harmony to bring about the consummation and completion of the new sample yards. Some of the Duluth commission men foresee the effect the yards will have on the wheat business. One of them admitted the other day that if they wanted to do business to any extent they would have to move their offices over here, or establish branch offices.

There is only one market at the head of the lake and it is on this side of the bay. This man said there is no use trying to deny the fact that Superior with a sample yard will have a decided advantage over Duluth. Numerous applications are being made for membership on the board of trade and many commission men from various parts of the country are locating here. As soon as the sample yard is established all the millers and commission men on this side will do their buying here which will save them the cost of transferring their purchase from Duluth back to Superior. All the wheat must pass through here to get to Duluth in the first place, and there is no reason why it should not be stopped here. The yard will give the Superior board better facilities for handling grain than any other city in the country, especially in the northwest.

Speaking of this matter a well known citizen said: "Possibly the Duluth board of trade may for some time keep the lead in speculative trading—gambling—but the Superior board will handle the real wheat and this city will be the greatest primary wheat market in the Northwest. Few millers grind, except on actual orders, without hedging—that is protecting themselves against sudden rising or falling of the market by dealing in futures. For this reason it may not be long before Superior may also lead Duluth in speculative trading."

The following circular has been posted by Grain Inspector Nelson on the board of trade: "To all Elevator Companies and Railroad Agents at Duluth and Superior—At a meeting of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, held today, the following resolution was adopted by the Commission:

Resolved, That on and after Sept. 1, the chief inspector is hereby authorized to collect, until further notice, on all grain, except flaxseed, inspected under his directions as follows: For inspection "on arrival" for each car load, 25 cents; for inspection "from store," 25 cents per car load to cars and 50 cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels. The fees for inspection of flaxseed are established as follows: 75 cents per car load "on arrival" or "out of store" and \$1.00 per 1,000 bushels from store to vessels."

These figures show a slight increase in the cost of inspection, which is made necessary on account of the exhausted condition of the Minnesota inspection department's treasury.

E. G. Broenniman, of the Globe Milling Co., Watertown, Wis., has been investigating the milling facilities in this city, in view of building a flour-

ing mill here. The Globe Milling Co. own, or have owned, two mills at Watertown, which, though small ones, were among the best in the Southern part of the State. The mills had a combined capacity daily of 1,000 barrels, but a short time since the larger one was destroyed by fire, and the owners are disposed to build in this city. They have not yet come to any definite conclusion as to site, that has been announced.

Articles have been filed, incorporating the Barclay Milling Co. The capital stock is \$75,000, of 750 shares. The incorporators are W. H. Barclay, Retta Barclay and Thos. W. Shackelford.

Charles E. Herzog, E. B. Manwaring and Frank C. Descent have filed articles incorporating the American Wired Hoop Co., with a capital of \$30,000, divided into 300 shares. The factory is now in working order, and when running full force its capacity is 3,000 barrels a day. There are now employed about fifty hands. The plant varies little from the ordinary large cooerage institution, except in the wiring of hoops, which requires the services of a man and a boy for each hoop wired—the work is done with great celerity. The barrels turned out are said to be the best on the market.

H. E. Messenger, of the Daisy Roller Mill Co., was aboard the ill-fated train which was burned near Hinckley. There were some harrowing scenes and hair-breadth escapes in that frightful calamity.

On Sept. 1 the William Listman Milling Co. held its annual meeting. There were present James H. Knowles, of Boston, C. D. Ford, New York, and C. F. Listman, of Chicago. The outside members were pleased with the work of the year and with the excellent plant generally. They made a trip to Minneapolis.

A. Ruyter, manager of the Freeman Milling Co., has returned from a trip to the East. He found the seaboard markets dull, but anticipates a better business later on.

Mill men, while they are willing to pay all they are justly entitled to pay toward the support of the local government, object to going beyond that limit. L. R. Hurd, R. M. Todd, Wm. Listman, Walter Fowler, and L. Deetjen have appeared before the board of review asking that the assessments on their flouring mills be reduced. Their requests are being considered by the board.

Grain Inspector Poore, who was the first grain inspector for the Superior board of trade is in the city arranging to represent the grain commission men on the track in this city.

August was a busy month with the railroads at the head

of the lakes. The total number of cars handled by the Car Service Association, was 18,123 against 11,349 in August last year. The traffic by roads was as follows: St. Paul & Duluth 3,415; Omaha road 2,442; Eastern Minnesota 5,995; Northern Pacific 5,558; Duluth & Iron Range 351; South Shore & Atlantic 300; Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer railway 62. Of the cars 7,320 carried coal or coke; 6,463 wheat; 1,623 lumber and the rest miscellaneous freights.

Superior millers are not only champion flour producers, but are champion whist players, as well. In a tournament just brought to a close, L. R. Hurd, manager of the Daisy Roller Mill Co., and R. M. Todd, president and manager of the Anchor Mill Co., came off victorious. Handsome prizes were awarded and a pleasant symposium enjoyed on the last evening of the tournament.

E. T. C.

SUPERIOR, Sept. 14.

DULUTH.

THE past four weeks have been fairly active ones for the mills here, as well as for grain dealers, generally. During that time the crop year was wound up, and inventories have been taken. There has been no especially strong demand for flour, indeed, the export trade has been anything but satisfactory, still the home markets have been taking considerable and the mills have managed to work off the output. Last week business was greatly interrupted by the appalling forest fires in this vicinity which were attended with such loss of life and property, but work is again gradually resuming. The receipts of wheat and flour were checked for several days otherwise the showing of wheat receipts would be without precedent for the first two weeks in September. For the crop year ending September 30, the receipts were 32,364,772 bushels which was a falling off, as compared with the two previous years—7,379,146 bushels less than for the previous year, and the shipments 11,084,823 bushels less than for 1893, the latter being due, in a measure to the larger consumption of wheat here for flour. The barley and oats movement were each about six times greater than that of any previous year, rye and flax showing losses. Flour shows a heavy increase. The total production for both sides of the bay shows an increase of over 60 per cent over 1892-3, and Duluth's shipments about 1,400,000 or more than one fourth.

The official figures, which are given below, make a great showing for Duluth and the head of the lakes, and will make a convenient and valuable file for reference:

THE GRAIN MOVEMENT.

MONTH.	SHIPMENTS.									
	Wheat	Flour	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flax	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
September	3,328,041	783,335	18,983	3,602	19,540	12,421	12,421	12,421	12,421	12,421
October	3,502,030	885,696	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
November	3,427,477	728,351	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
December	3,427,477	728,351	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
January	3,427,477	728,351	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
February	3,427,477	728,351	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
March	3,427,477	728,351	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
April	3,427,477	728,351	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
May	3,427,477	728,351	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
June	3,427,477	728,351	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
July	3,427,477	728,351	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
August	3,427,477	728,351	12,540	11,945	20,388	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482	14,482
Year ending 1893-94	32,364,772	7,379,146	18,983	3,602	19,540	12,421	12,421	12,421	12,421	12,421
Year ending 1892-93	32,364,772	7,379,146	18,983	3,602	19,540	12,421	12,421	12,421	12,421	12,421
Year ending 1891-92	32,364,772	7,379,146	18,983	3,602	19,540	12,421	12,421	12,421	12,421	12,421

FLOUR MOVEMENT.

MONTH.	Output, Barrels.			Duluth.			Superior.		
	Duluth.	Superior.	Total.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Total.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Total.
September	94,112	109,314	203,426	982,990	753,335	1,736,325	85,120	85,120	85,120
October	135,368	176,760	312,128	695,770	985,196	1,680,966	176,760	176,760	176,760
November	61,988	194,538	256,526	587,846	738,267	1,326,113	194,538	194,538	194,538
December	29,283	187,478	216,761	9,806	324,554	334,360	121,544	121,544	121,544
January	14,111	43,538	57,649	24,403	47,424	71,827	47,424	47,424	47,424
February	37,000	116,030	153,030	43,416	120,301	163,717	120,301	120,301	120,301
March	32,414	148,369	180,783	250,557	158,163	408,720	158,163	158,163	158,163
April	40,025	173,861	213,886	832,266	100,460	932,726	100,460	100,460	100,460
May	76,119	271,386	347,505	742,045	176,003	918,048	176,003	176,003	176,003
June	76,119	271,386	347,505	695,675	188,370	884,045	188,370	188,370	188,370
July	76,119	271,386	347,505	828,286	188,370	1,016,656	188,370	188,370	188,370
August	76,119	271,386	347,505	577,227	256,681	833,908	256,681	256,681	256,681
Year ending 1893-94	942,005	1,829,824	2,771,829	5,654,347	3,284,772	8,939,119	3,284,772	3,284,772	3,284,772
Year ending 1892-93	929,320	1,807,616	2,736,936	5,459,171	3,284,772	8,743,943	3,284,772	3,284,772	3,284,772
Year ending 1891-92	539,237	889,182	1,428,419	3,380,554	3,380,554	6,761,108	3,380,554	3,380,554	3,380,554

Wheat receipts, for the first week in September reached 1,881,981 bushels. The shipments for the same week were 1,064,733. The wheat market under the new crop has ruled active. Last week the mills took 388,370 bushels as compared with 183,348, the week before. But a small amount of new wheat has been ground yet, but what has been used has made excellent flour, strong and good color. The quality throughout will probably average well with the old crop.

Returns from the various wheat centres in Minnesota show that the total crop is, approximately 50,000,000 bus., the largest in the history of the state. The usually accepted estimate for this state and the Dakotas is now from 110,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels, (we doubt it.) This enormous amount of wheat to say nothing of the other cereals and farm products will put the farmers on a good footing and furnish an immense business for the transportation lines. Duluth is receiving together with Superior's moiety, 2,000,000 tons of coal this year, and, of course, the major portion of this is distributed from here by rail. The incoming wheat cars are returned filled with coal, as the up boats with coal cargoes are sent back to Buffalo with wheat.

A comprehensive estimate has just been made by Secretary Rogers of the Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis. He places the wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas at 115,000,000 bushels. The straw is light, the wheat unusually clean and the results surpass the estimates made before threshing. The crop in the other spring wheat states will probably raise the production to 170,000,000 bushels for the season.

The winter wheat crop is conservatively placed at 325,000,000 bushels making the total yield for 1894, 500,000,000 bus., which will surpass that of almost any year except 1891.

While the reduction of terminal elevator charges has resulted in some benefit to the wheat growers, they claim that, owing to the low prices and excessive railway tolls, there is no money in raising wheat. A conference between the North Dakota railroad commissioners, and representatives of the railroads running through that state was recently held at Fargo. It was called for the purpose of endeavoring to secure lower rates to Duluth. The railroad commissioners of Minnesota, Ward Ames of the Duluth board of trade, and leading farmers of the northwest were present and took part in the deliberations. The farmers were heard; they said, with the prevailing price for

wheat, transportation charges, etc., the present crop will be marketed at a loss; that unless the railroads reduce their freight charges and bear a part of the burden the farmers would be compelled to cease raising wheat except for home consumption. A petition signed by 2,000 farmers was presented asking for such reduction. The representatives of the various roads listened to the arguments, but declined to make any reduction; they stated that rates are as low now as the roads can possibly stand. Mr. Graner, of the Great Northern admitted that if wheat shipments from N. Dakota ceased it would bankrupt the road, but that is a risk the roads ran, and there seems no help for it. The conference adjourned with the understanding that there would be no voluntary reductions made by the roads. After the conference a number of wheat growers got together and resolved to reduce the wheat acreage at least one-third, they see nothing but bankruptcy in the present rates and prices.

In this connection I will call the attention of grain growers to a similar action taken by the lumbermen of the northwest some six or seven years ago. At a general meeting it was unanimously resolved to curtail the output of lumber. The following winter, each lumberman, relying on the honesty of his neighbor to keep his agreement, and knowing that if he did the price of lumber would go up, put in just twice as many logs as was his custom. The result was, that in no year previous or since have there been so many logs banked. Farmers, however, may be built on a different plan.

Rates by water from Duluth to Buffalo are on the upward tendency. Charters are being made for wheat cargoes at 2½ cents, but it is the general opinion that the rate will go to 2¾ or to 3 cents within the present month. Iron ore has taken a jump and is now 90 cents while lumber has advanced from \$1.50 per thousand to \$1.75 to Buffalo, and \$2.00 to Chicago. Coal is wavering between 40 and 50 cents but will settle at the latter figure. There are yet 1,000,000 tons of coal to be brought to the head of the lakes this season and that will necessitate the liveliest kind of work. Wheat and flour shipments are also expected to be heavy for the remainder of the season, and upon the whole vessel property will be active at good rates. Up to Sept. 1, but few boats trading at Duluth had made any money.

The regular fall activity has begun on the Duluth board of trade, although the volume of business transacted is greater than in any previous year.

Representatives of foreign dealers are coming, and Secretary Wyman has just issued six clerk's tickets for members residing elsewhere. A. J. Warwick is here from Buffalo to represent Spencer Kellogg, the millionaire flax and linseed oil man of Buffalo. He has opened an office here and will handle flax seed exclusively. John Shelby will represent G. S. Barnes & Co. of Minneapolis. Mr. Barnes was among the first members of the board but has never been active here. Several other concerns, among them Ryan, McKeown & Co., Minneapolis, and W. J. Jennison, of the same place, will be represented on the board. Wm. Dalrymple of St. Paul, son of Oliver Dalrymple, the North Dakota wheat grower, will have an office in Duluth, as will also C. C. Ames & Co., grain commission men of Oswego, N. Y. A feature on 'Change is the recent offerings of wheat by samples; sample tables have been supplied. Although the present temporary quarters will keep the board somewhat cramped for room, the situation will be gracefully accepted until the new building, which is being rushed, is ready for occupancy. There, a sample room, ample and convenient will be provided.

The Barnum Grain Co. has filed articles of association in this county. The capital is \$50,000, of which \$30,000 is paid in. The incorporators are W. H. Dunwoody, James S. Bell, Charles J. Martin and Peter B. Smith, of Minneapolis, and George G. Barnum of Duluth. The office of the company is in the exchange block, this city.

There are now fair prospects that the proposed railroad to run from Duluth to Drayton, will be built. The proposed line is from Duluth to Drayton, then through St. Thomas, Vinton, McLean and Rolla to Portal in the extreme northwest corner of North Dakota, where it will connect with the Canadian Pacific. The farmers along the line proposed have signed an agreement to give the railroad three cents a bushel on grain they grow if the road is running by Dec. 1, and 2 cents a bushel in the fall of 1895, and 1 cent a bushel in 1896. The Northern Pacific, it is asserted, has agreed to build the road by Dec. 1.

W. B. Sheardown is back from a business trip to Milwaukee, Cleveland and Chicago. He represents the Imperial Mill Co.

W. O. Dodge & Co., grain commission, Minneapolis, has opened an office here with Geo. K. Taylor in charge. The concern will handle barley, principally. Barley receipts at the head of the lakes are increasing constantly. The price this

American Steam Gauge Co.

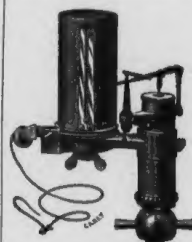
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Moses Dorr, of Moses Dorr & Co., Boston, was a recent visitor in Duluth. He is confident of a brisk trade in flour this fall and winter. He visited Minneapolis and Little Falls.

The incorporation of the new Elevator Co. that succeeds the Lake Superior Elevator, and the Union Improvement Elevator Companies met this week and elected nine directors, consisting of George Ripley, Theophilus King, of Boston; Forest H. Parker and George B. Cooksey of New York; Clarence H. Clark, of Philadelphia; Charles A. Mair, of Chicago; T. B. Casey, of Minneapolis, and George Spencer and M. J. Forbes, of Duluth. The principal stockholders of the above named companies have put up \$375,000 of new money and re-organized as the Consolidated Elevator Company. The new company will acquire the property of the former companies and assume control in about 30 days. It is now in the hands of strong parties as the names of the directors would indicate. M. J. Forbes will be president and manager. The receivership affairs will be closed up in a month.

H. F. J.

DULUTH, Sept. 13.

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RECENT PATENTS.

The following List of patents for Milling and Grain handling Appliances, granted during August, 1894, is especially reported for the U. S. Miller by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, No. 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

- No. 524,284—Flour bolting reel, S. D. Barr, Minerva, Ohio.
No. 523,977—Flouring-packing bit, C. B. Donaldson, Wilmington, Ohio.
No. 523,993—Revoluble Screen, D. E. Phillips, Mahanoy City, Pa.
No. 524,748—Granulating Mill, T. A. Weber, New York, N. Y.
No. 525,067—Grain-separator, H. Bailey and W. L. Gilson, Sheridan, Oregon.
No. 525,301—Middlings-purifier, E. B. Whitmore, Three Rivers, Mich.
No. 525,080—Grain Weighing-machine, I. G. Jones, Vincennes, N. J.

TRADE MARKS.

- No. 25,110—Wm. H. Fruen, Minneapolis, Minn. Rolled Oats, picture of a girl dressed in highlander costume, and accompanied by a shepherd dog. Used since May 31, 1894.
No. 25,127—Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., Waseca, Minn. Wheat-flour. The word "Antoinette." Used since Sept. 1, 1890.
No. 25,160—Henry A. Hueffner, Virginia, Ill. Flour. The words "Belle of Virginia" and the Bust picture of a woman. Used since Dec. 1, 1891.
No. 25,161—Daisy Roller Mill Co., Milwaukee and Superior, Wis. Wheat Flour. The word "Wonder." Used since Feb. 1893.
No. 25,162—Shipton Green, New York, N. Y. Wheat Flour. The word "Semrival" printed across a numeral. Used since Jan. 27, 1894.
No. 25,163—Andrew Lindsay, New York, N. Y. Wheat flour. The word "Budiana." Used since Sept., 1893.
No. 25,183—Geo. A. Hax, Baltimore, Md. Feed for stock. The words "Ground Perfection Grain" appearing in script letters. Used since May 1, 1894.
No. 25,185—George S. Jewell, New York, N. Y. Wheat-

flour. The capital letter S printed in red, and crossed by the words "Natural" and "Blond." Used since April, 1894.

No. 25,186—George S. Jewell, New York, N. Y. Wheat-flour. The capital letter C printed in red, and crossed by the words "Natural" and "Blond." Used since April, 1894.

No. 25,187—George S. Jewell, New York, N. Y. Wheat-flour. The capital letter A printed in red, and crossed by the words "Natural" and "Blond." Used since April, 1894.

No. 25,188—Whitney and Wilson, Rochester, N. Y. Wheat-flour. Two concentric circles, with the words "Whitney" & "Wilson" and "Shawmut" between them, and the picture of an Indian girl stepping in a canoe, in a stream, in pursuit of a deer. Used since May 1, 1890.

THE Mark Lane Express says that owing to recent rains no new English wheat will be ready for milling before the end of the cereal year and September deliveries are likely to be short. During last week old English wheat sold at 27s. and new at 23s. Foreign wheat is firmly held at prices of the previous week. The stocks of foreign wheat and flour in the United Kingdom Aug. 24, amounted to 23,800,000 bushels, against 32,800,000 bushels last year. It is estimated that the imports of wheat the past cereal year amounted to 124,000,000 bushels and flour 50,000,000 bushels, making a total equal to 174,000,000 bushels.

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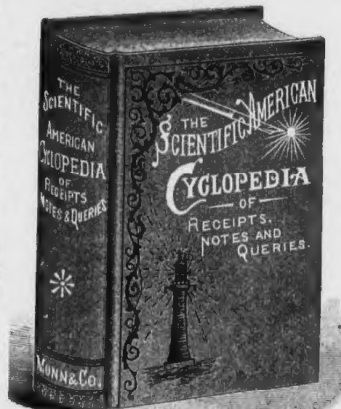
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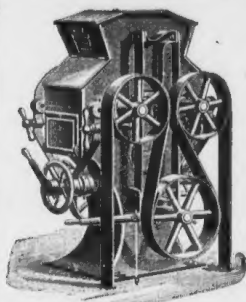
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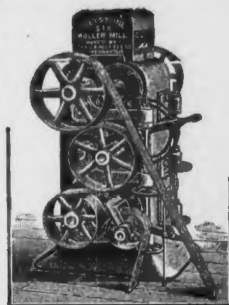
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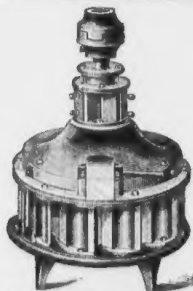
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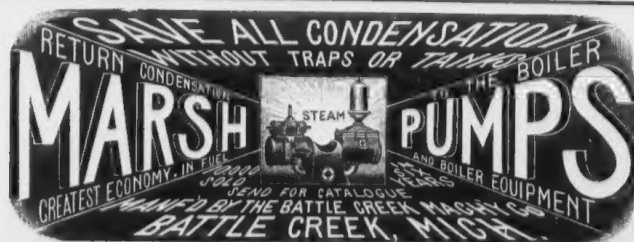
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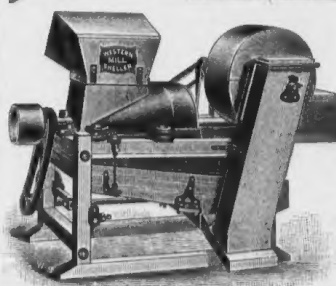
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